CONTINUED EXCITEMENTS. The cessation of the trials has not brought calm to Charlestown. Many bad vainly hoped that, with the departure of the Judge to another county, and the final seition of the prisoners prior to their execution, the Reign of Terror would come to an end. But, for reasons which are as yet only vaguely hinted, the exeitement has to-day risen a number of degrees. Some say it is recent numbers of THE TRIBUSE, some say the illustrated papers, that have fed the flames of Virginia fury. I know that this morning the military were called out oftener than usual, and once, I beheve, on the arrival of the mail. THE TRIBUNE, however, does not reach this place by mail, but is surreptitiously introduced, its circulation being prohibited. With the illustrated papers, Harper's Weekly and Prank Leslie's, it is different. Quite a number came in this morning, and were eagerly seized upon by the populace. The perusal was earnest. Consultations flowed, and at length it was decided that the artist of Leelie's paper had maligned everybody, had tampered with the honor of the State or Virginia, and had rendered himself liable to public rebukes. As nearly as I could learn, his offense was that he had followed nature rather too faithfully in his representations of the criminals, failing to stamp atter villainy on all their faces; and, in his portraiture of distinguished citizens, had neglected to impart that dignity of bearing and physiognomical grace to which all Virginians are sup posed to be entitled. The effect of Harper's Weekly spon the public mind was much more favorable, the prisoners all wearing, in that paper, the most approved ent-throat air, and having mostly the appearance of relationship to lower than human grades of animals, as corillae or ourang-ontangs. The fact, also, that the artist of Harpers' Weekly is a true Virginian, and that in addition to his sketches be contributes letters of the nest rhetorical ferocity, upon the subject of the, invaaion elevates the paper immensely in popular estima-tion. But for Leslie's artist there are words of scorn and reproach, and, so jealously sensitive are these people, that a positive and active feeling of ill-will seems to have arisen against him. His name, too, is mentioned in mysterious connection with THE TRIBUNE. This is unpleasant; for THE TRIBUNE is here looked upon with some antip thy, and whatever is said of it is distinguished by volubility invective and acrimony of tone. I think I have told copy to ribbons with his teeth. His action was a fair you how a military gentleman the other day reduced a ustration of the general feeling. You remember the disfavor with which Mr. Brackett's camera was regarded. I think the objections to THE TRIBUNE are of a kindred nature. Of late the people find certain parts of it a sort of daguerreotype of themselves and their actions, the aspect of which is repugnant to them But I hope the Leslie artist will not suffer, notwithstanding the Committee which I have just heard about, which is to visit him, and subject him to close catechisus. This Committee, by the way, intends to include Mr. Hoyt of Boston in its a tentions, as he stands in the most obnoxious position of any Northerner here. Everybody will have it that he has come down from Boston with some nefarious plan for Brown's extrication, which must be rigidly guarded against. I do not think that these gentlemen are in absolute danger, but it is possible that they may meet with some incom venience. Mr. Hoyt cannot rid himself of the terrible taint of Abolitionism, and the artist will find THE TRIBUNE odium heavy to bear.

AID FOR THE FAMILY OF JOHN BROWN. In his letter to Mrs. L. Maria Child, John Brown

we at home a wife and three young daughters, the young "I have at home a wife and three young daughters, the young-set but little over five years old, the oldest nearly sixteen. I have also two daughters-in-two, whose husbands have both fallen near ne here. There is also another widow, Mrs. Thompson, whose husband fell here. Whether she is a mother or not, I cannot say, All these, my wife included, live at North Elba, Essex County, New-York. I have a middle-ayed son, who has been, in some de-

Now-York. I have a middle-ayed son, who has been, in some degree, a cripple from his childhood, who would have as much as he
could do to earn a living. He was a most dreadful sufferer in
Kanasa, and lest all he had laid up. He has not enough to clothe
timeel' for the Winter comfortably. I have no living son, or sonlater, who did not suffer terribly in Kanasa.

"Now, dear friend, would you not as soon contribute fully cents
now, and a like sum yourly, for the relief of those very poor and
deeply-asilicted persons." To enable them to supply themselves
and their children with bread and very plain clothing, and to enable the children to receive a common English education? Will
you also devote your own energies to induce others to join you in
giving a like amount, or any other amount, to constitute a little
fund for the purpose named!"

Friends of Freedom at the North, to these simple and touching words, nothing more effective and affecting can be added. The story is here in its simplest and saddest form. Widows and fatherless and all for liberty! Slain for a principle The heads of the entire family slain! All the male members cut off! And this in the Nineteenth Century, and this amid a free people!

If there be any braver man in the country than John Brown, let him criticise John Brown at Harper's Ferry. If not, let another generation pass upon the fact and its author. Our duties now are with and for the living. God and history will have a care for the

Friends at the North what will you do for John Brown's family? I have a photograph of the old man presented to me by his own hands, an admirable likeness. Let all who sympatize in the purpose send each a dollar, and I will forward for each such sum an exact copy of the orginal, and with it, if possible, John Brown's autograph. The proceeds from ten thousand such copies will produce a fund of eight thousand dollars for the benefit of the helpless and afflicted ones, whom the Kansas here so touchingly commends to our sympathies and care.

Suitable acknowledgment of funds received and applied, will be made from time to time through the co benne of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. The photographs can be sent by mail, as music is sent at the expense of a stamp, which may be inclosed with the order. Address me at New-York. THADDEUS HYATT.

THE FAMILY OF JOHN BROWN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuse.

Sir: Attention has just been effectually called to the bereaved family of Capt. John Brown, by his touching letter to Mrs. Child. Words so wenderfully direct an simple as his leave little room for the weaker words of others; yet I hope ere long to describe, in some Sitting way, a brief visit just made to that most moble race of suffering saints in North Elba, N. Y. On those little, wild, cold farms among the magnificent Adirondack Monntains, their brave and patient hearts are gems worthy such a setting. The Circassians are at last conquered, but these, more constant and more heroic mountaineers, are not. The sudden, violent death of four male members of one family-for the Browns and Thompsons are so closely connected as to seem but one-has not crushed them; nor will they be utterly overwhelmed by the approaching doom of the noblest Roman of them all." They share his patience and his peace, because they are, like him, absolutely devoted to a principle. Their poverty is the noble resuit of years of self devotion—sons, and brothers, and husbands sent to Kansas, while the women remained at home alone. To relieve it there must be a fund, ely, it is to be hoped, a large one. In the mean emmittee named below are in constant comnication with the family, and will gladly take charge of contributions for this object, as well as for that originally contemplated in their circular.

Worcester, Nov. 13, 1829.

T. W. H. [The Committee referred to above consists of Ralph Walds Emerson, Rev. Thomas W. Higginson and other such.—Ad.]

designated as a day of thanksgiving in States, twenty-five in all:

New-Hampshire,
Vermont,
Massachusetts,
Rhode leiand,
Connecticut THANKSGIVING.—The 24th of November has been

FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 12, 1859.

From Gur Own Correspondent.

The entire vote cast in Massachusetts on Tuesday was about a hundred larger than Col. Fremont's vote in 1856. Fremont received 108,190. Unofficial returns for the present year make the total vote 108,246. It may be one or two hundred larger. Gov. Banks has 58,555, or in round numbers 50,000 less less than Col. Fremont. The Buchanan and Fillmore vote in 1856 was 58,866. Now the Butler and Briggs vote is 49,588. These facts show plainly enough that our reserved vote is mostly Republican. Certain ridiculous theorizers here have an idea that the non voters are mainly of the Hunker persuasion, and they have for the last three years been watching for indications that they will some day come to the polls and overwhelm the Republicans with confusion and bailots at the same time. But since our politics got settled on the Republican basis, in 1857, it has been apparent to every person of sense that the larger the vote the larger the Republican majority. The epposition to the principles and measures of the Pro-Slavery Democracy is increasing, and will increase, until Republican principles become the common expression of faith of the whole people, as much so as a belief in the Christian religion, or in the utility of common schools. Of course there will be a Custom-House party, holding different doctrines, for the present, and they are likely to control, for a time, most of the Irish voters; but this party will gradually diminish, and its leaders will finally have no other vocation than that of eulogizing the Administration and pocketing their salaries. I presume that Gen. Butler alrendy regrets that he abandoned an independent position and put himself in the hands

an independent position and put minised in the hands of the Custom-House party.

Strange to say, the philosophers of The Courier party seem totally incapable of reflection and logic on this subject. They are as pleased as babies with a rattle, with the figures of the late election. Ex-Governor Briggs got 14,000 votes, with but little organization of his friends, and on short notice.

organization of his friends, and on short notice. Whereupon The Courier says:

"We hail this golden streak in the political horizon with inexpressible satisfaction. Fifteen thousand men of nerve and principle enough to discharge their duty, at such a moment, and under all the discouraging and depressing circumstances attendant upon it, and with no other hope or expectation, except to express their opinions, and so far as they could, to vindicate their rights, are capable of revolutionizing the State. It would be easy now to organize a Whig party in the State, which would be strong enough for any purpose by another election. If this is not done, it seems obvious that the strength of the Opposition will unite with the Democracy for a common object, and that with the Democracy for a common object, and that that party, with candidates judiciously selected, would be triumphantly successful. We do not pretend to forestall the judgment of our friends on this subject. They must say which course would be most benedicial to our true interests. But the time for deliberate conltation on this serious question is at hand.

Now I suppose that three-quarters of the men who voted for Gov. Briggs not only had no expectation, but no desire to see him elected. Large numbers of them would have voted for Gov. Banks they had supposed he needed their votes. They used the worthy ex-Governor as a sort of Pasquin statue to stick their private gramblings and public griets on; that was all. Others, like the old K. N. leaders, had a faint hope that they might place leaders, had a faint hope that they might place themselves in a position, not to conquer in 1860, as the deluded Courier seems to suppose, but to sell out to the Republicans, as some of their associates did in 1856. The remainder of the squad, perhaps three or four thousand strong, were old Whigs, for whom Gen. Butler was not quite "respectable" enough. You can judge what the prospects are for a Whig or Democratic victory in 1860. I predict a vote of two to one in favor of the Re-publican candidate for President.

About one-third of the Senators and one-sixth of the Representatives have been reflected. The four western counties have reclected one Senator and one Representative only. The District system is working badly in this respect. The country towns are pursuing a suicidal policy. The Districts which are composed of two, or three, or four towns, contrive to divide the honors of representation, so that the reelection of a member, no matter how well he has behaved, is a very rare event. In the cities and in the towns which are large enough to form Districts of themselves, the case is different; serviceable men are reëlected. The result will be that mind and experience will triumph, as they always and and experience will triumph, as they always do, over unorganized numbers. But if the country people choose to throw away their power, I don't know as we are bound to prevent them. Every village has some old Solon or Lycurgus, or some young debating club hero, who seems to the people the fittest man to take part in the business of legislation. So be has to so no matter who is knot as lation. So he has to go, no matter who is kept at

home. Quite a number of the leading members are among those who have been lucky or unlucky enough to get reelected; Mr. Phelps, President of the Senate, and Mr. Hale, Speaker of the House, are both returned. Mr. Hale had the good luck to live in the same Ward with Mr. George Lunt, and to have him for an opponent. Hale had two votes more than Lunt. The two men who cast these votes have the heavy responsibility upon their shoulders of postponing until 1861 our only chance of governmental reform. We have the satisfaction of knowing that one of these thoughtless persons was a negro. I dare say the other was a mulatto or an abolitionist, or some riff-raff of that sort. Such persons ought not to be allowed to vote, unless they will promise to vote on the conservative ide. In the same Ward where this close contest between Hale and Lunt took place, ex-Governor Gardner got into an altercation with one of the Republican vote-distributors, a plebeian person, though white, named Mr. Heury Morgan The cause of the trouble was the attempt of the ex-Governor to seize and destroy some ballots which he was pleased to denominate as "spurious," by which he meant merely that Mr. Lunt's name was not printed on them. Mr. Morgan gave Mr. Gardner "a piece of his mind," bluntly informing him that he considered him "the meanest man in the world." This remark illustrates the tendency of the Yankee mi to hyperbole and exaggeration. If Mr. Morgan had said the meanest man in Suffolk County, or in Massachusetts, perhaps he might have maintained his position by facts, or by popular opinion. But his acquaintance in Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Isles of the Sea, is hardly extensive enough to justi-

fy the very broad statement which he made. Mr. Liquor-Commissioner Burnham has been sent o jail by the House of Representatives for "contempt" in refusing to produce, at the request of the Legislative Committee of Inquiry, his cash book and ledger. The Committee in the course of their investigations into the transactions of the Commissioner with John Felton & Co., came upon some evidence which tended to show that Burnham had violated the law, not only by adulterating or extendviolated the law, not only by adulterating or extending brandy, but by selling at more than 5 per cent
advance upon the cost. I need not explain the mode
by which two knavish parties could, if they were so
disposed, evade the law and cheat the people. The
Committee, desiring to push the investigation, politely requested Mr. Burnham to produce his books.
He blandly but firmly declined, whereupon he was
brought before the House, and the House set itself to work to know the reason why. Mr. John A. Andrew appeared as counsel for the Commissioner, and was allowed to make a statement in defense of his client's course. Then some half a dozen questions were put to Mr. Burnham, to which he returned answers ingeniously framed by his counsel. He dis-claimed all disrespect for the House or the Commit-tee, refused to say that the books would criminate himself, but respectfully declined to the very last to produce the documents. Upon this the wrath o the House was great; and, by a vote of 100 to 52, they ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to commit him to jail. This was Wednesday. The Commissioner remained in jail until Friday, when he was brought before the Supreme Court by a writ of habeas cor-pus, and the legality of the imprisonment was dis-cussed by Mr. Andrew on one side, and the Attorney-General on the other. To-day the Court de-cided, by the Chief Justice, that the commitment was legal, and that Burnham must be remanded. He will undoubtedly stay in jail for the remainder of his term.

his term.

If the propriety of the imprisonment had been de-bated, the result might have been different. The members of the Legislature might legally, I sup-

pose, dress themselves up in grutesque disguises, and go round making asses of themselves for the amuse-ment of the crowd, as the "Sons of Malta" did on Thursday night; but few would be found to commend their good sense in so doing. By sending Mr. Burnham to jail they have done what they could to elevate him out of the region and atmosphere of contempt in which he resided, and have done him a service for which he can well afford to undergo inprisonment for twenty-five days. By that time the public will be heartily tired of the affair, and legal proceedings, which might be useful, would be regarded as a bore. The Commissioner will be suf-tered to drop out of sight, and will carry his surplus earnings into some new field of adventure and enter-prise. Mr. Burnham, however, is not the stuff of which martyrs are made, and I have no expectation that he will be elevated into any very high estima-tion by the proceeding of the House against him.

PERSONAL.

-It is sa'd that the French Army has lost its confidence in Napoleon as a General. An Italian correspon lent of The Independent writes that he has the fact on the best authority, from a Captain of the Staff, who related it to me recently, in the presence of six other officers, returning, like hims If, from Solferino, and who confirmed his statements, which were as follows: "You remember," he said, "that famous order of the day, and the telegram to the Empress after Magenta ! He said: 'A division of the Imperial Guard has covered itself with glory! For a whole day it has sustained the shock of forty thousand Austrians, etc. Now, how do you explain that on the morrow, MacMahon, who had come only at the end of the day, received all the honors of it, and was made Duke of Magenta and Field Marshal!" "Why," said I, "It was on account of the timely help he brought to the victorious but exhausted Guard." " Not in the least," replied the captain, " et coila comme en ecrit l'histoire ! I was there, and I can tell you what nobody will dare to publish in France, though it is as true as the Gospel. When the famous order of the day concerning the Guards became known among the first corps, MacMahon's, a great irritation prevailed, amounting almost to rebellion. ' Since all the glory is always given to the corps cheri (they call thus the privileged Guards,) let them fight lone ! we will not do anything more!' Early in the morning MacMahon, sharing the anger of his soldiers, went to the Emperor and told him in what state of mind his troops were, charging him with injustice toward those who had, in fact, wen the battle, and saved him (the Emperor) from the greatest danger. Napoleon was surprised. 'What have you done!' said he to Mac-Mahon; ' why did you come so late, after I sent you so many orders to come to Magenta?' MacMahon then begged the Emperor to follow him; he showed him on the ground, strewn for several miles with the bodies of dead soldiers, that he, MacMahon, had to fight and overcome the bulk of the Austrian army in order to reach Magenta, and join the Emperor, that but for his timely coming the Emperor was enveloped by the enemy, and, finally, that his Majesty had made the enormous blunder of taking for the whole battle that which he had witnessed, and which was only an episode, and the least part of it! It was then, in order to quiet the murmuring soldiers of MacMahon, that he made the latter Duke and Marshal; but, ever since the egregrious mistake of Magenta, there is not an officer or a soldier in the army who has the least faith in the military genius of the Emperor."

-There is news from Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer. Letters have been received from him dated at Sette, on the Zambesi, in February last. It was the worst period of the year, and fever was very fatal on the coast, but the members of the expedition had had but slight attacks. The result of experience seems to be that the condition of safety is to get away from the coast. Dr. Livingstone had conducted the steamer 1,760 miles, and proved not only the navigability of the Lower Zambesi in the dry season, but that the Shire is a splendid river for a steamer, upward of 100 miles from its confluence. The last trip prior to the above-named date was up the Shire. Near the confluence there is a mountain over 4,000 feet high, with considerable cultivation on the top, and a climate fitting it admirably for a sanatorium. Orange and lemon trees were found growing wild upon it, and there are fine springs and bot-water baths. The valley of the Shire is 20 or 30 miles broad, and wonderfully fertile. The people seem never to have been visited by Europeans before, and were very suspicious of man stealing. The explorers landed frequently and took great pains to allay these unfounded fears and to explain their real intentions. They bought provisions and cotton-yarn of the natives.

-The following description of a scene at an Irish registration of voters is given in the English papers: "The revision of the registry of parliamentary voters for the borough of Bandon was commenced on Friday before James were pouring down on his worship's desk). Mr. Bull-Call the courtkeeper. The blind is out of order. Crier-Courtkeeper! Courtkeeper! (A delay of five minutes, during which barrister, Courtkeeper! (A delay of five minutes, during which barrister, soliciters, and spectators are occupied in staring at each other. His worship closes his eyes to avoid the sun). The Hon. Col. Bernard, M. P.—Teke my seat, your worship. His worship—No, thank you. Is that courtkeeper coming? Crier—I have sent for, him. His worship—Sent for him? Go up and bring him down neck and heels. Mr. Bull—He is coming, Sir. His worship—D— him, he is not fit to be a courtkeeper. The Hon. Col. Bernard—Wouldn't your worship like an umbrella! After about half an hour's delay the courtkeeper made his appearance with a sheet, apparently taken off his bed. Mr. Bull—What can you do with that? Go, get a ladder. Another half-hour's delay took place when a long, lanky individual made his appearance with the ledder. Mr. Wright—The sun is nearly down now. His worship—It hasn't gone down for me, I know. now. His worship—It hasn't gone down for me, I know. After another delay, the sheet was fastened to the window, and the court was left in a position of semi-darkness. His worship—

-The Hon. A. H. Stephens of Georgia, in a recent address at a meeting in Alexandria, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum and Free Schools of that city, related the following anecdote:

lated the following anecdote:

"A peer little bey, on a cold night in January, with no home or roof to shelter his head, no paternal or maternal guardian or guide to protect or direct him on his way, reached at nightfall the house of a rich planter, who took him in, fed, lodged, and sent him on his way with his blessing. These kind attentions cheered his heart, and inspired him with fresh courage to battle with the obstacles of life. Years rolled round; Providence led him on; he had reached the legal profession, his host had died; the counserants that prey on the substance of man had formed a conspiracy to get from the widow her estates. She sent for the nearest counsel to commit her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the to get from the widow her estates. She sect for the nearest course let o commit her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the orphan boy years before welcomed and entertained by her deceased husband. The stimulus of a warm and tenacious gratitude was now added to the ordinary motives connected with the profession. He undertook her cause with a will not easy to be resisted; he gained it; the widow's estates were secured to her in perpetuily;" and Mr. Stephens added, with an emphasis of emotion that even it is aleasted that ill thoughout the home. "that or ham on that sent its electric thrill thoughout the house, "that orphan

-Master Edward E. Preble of Portland has been nominated by the Hon. D. E. Somes, Representative in Congress from that District, as a candidate for midshipman in the United States Navy. The Portland Argus says that young Preble is the only surviving male descendant of Com. Preble.

-Miss Helen M. Dresser, who is described as a young and beautiful woman, who escaped from Utah two years ago, has within ten months traveled over 11,000 miles, written a book of 400 pages, and six lectures, which she has read to over 200 audiences throughout the country. She lectured at Quincy last week.

-A correspondent of The Louisville Journal states that a slander suit has just been concluded at Litchfield, Ky., in which Ralph E. Cox and wife, the plaintiffs, recovered \$1,000 of Dr. William Hall, for defaming the character of Mrs. Cox. -The recently widowed King of Portugal is nego

tiating a second marriage with a Catholic Princess.

-A case exciting great interest has engaged the attention of the Courts in San Francisco. Mr. Levy, a Jew, had been summoned as a juror in the Supreme Court, but failing to appear, was sent for and found to be at his devotions at the Synagogue. He informed the officer that the day was observed by those of the faith as the Festival of Atonement, and that it would be impossible for him to serve. The Judge instantly imposed a fine of \$500, subsequently reduced to \$250, upon the delinquent, who, with the pecuniary aid of

settle a vexatious religious difficulty.

-The Prince of Wales, having made a great upwards about eighteen months back, seems for the present to have come to a halt in his growth. It was anticipated that his continental tour, and the consequent frequent change of climate, would have made a great change in his appearance, but except in the bronzing of his complexion, his Royal Highness is much the same in appearance as when he left England. The Prince, however, does not at all promise to become set o square, like his younger brother, Prince Alfred, but retains the slim, juvenile appearance, which was always characteristic of his figure.

-Some of the Indians on Lake Superior have formed a Temperance Society. It was occasioned by the defection of a chief in whom they placed implicit confidence, who indulged a little too freely in the ardent, and while drunk spent a considerable amount of money intrusted to his keeping. The red men had an indignation meeting over it, and, after a most emphatic series of grunts, formed a self-protective association, based on fundamental principles-that is to say, the first Indian who got drunk was to be tied to a stump and whipped with 25 lashes.

-In the Litchfield (Conn.) Court, a few days since, Carroll Manchester gained a verdict of \$1,500 against the City of Hartford, for injuries received by him from stumbling against a loose paving-stone on the sidewalk. The civil courts in the Eastern cities seem to have a great regard for personal safety, and do not allow any of the Corporations to endanger it by neglect of duty, as is everywhere in our State the municipal

-In a recent sermon, the Rev. Dr. Cumming stated that more people went out of London every Sabbath on excurrions of pleasure than were found in all the churches and chapels of the city, and that out of a population of three millions, there were but 150,000 communicants in the churches of all evangelical denomina-

-Judge Kemp, elected Judge of the Orphans' Court a the recent election in Baltimore, has concluded not to claim the seat. The resignation is presumed to proceed from dissatisfaction with the manner in which the election was conducted by the American party.

-The late George Brown of Baltimore left by his will \$400,000 in the hands of his widow to be approprinted to benevolent objects as she should judge fit, and she has presented \$30,000 to the Princeton Theo logical Seminary. -Senator Broderick's personal estate is but little

over \$500. His real estate has been sworn to be worth \$150,000, the monthly money value of which in rents is about \$400. The property is rather heavily encum--John N. Brown of Iberville, La., died a few days

ously estimated at from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000, all accumulated in sixteen years from a small investment in sugar planting. - The Emperor of the French has just completed a new work, to be published under the title of Histoire

ago, at the age of 54. He left an estate which is vari-

des cansus rayes. -Ex-President Pierce has purchased a tract of

tifteen acres of land, in Concord, N. H., on which he intends to build a house next Spring.

-Mrs. ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH of this city is preparing to lecture this Winter on The Poet. Mrs. S. is entitled to the honorable distinction of having first assumed and maintained a place among the popular lecturers of our day, claiming no consideration nor immunity on account of her sex, but asking to be judged simply as one professing to have something to say and knowing how to say it.

-The Washington Star of Saturday evening says that Judge Douglas experienced a renewal of his at tack of bilious fever on the evening previous, and at a late hour was considered to be seriously ill.

-Joshua R. Giddings in going through Syracuse on Saturday was astonished to find the depot crammed with people anxious to testify their respect and affection for him. The interval between the arrival and departure of the trains was but four minutes. As Mr. Giddings stepped on the platform to pass from one train to another, in company with Henry B. Stanton, who appounced him to the people, three hearty cheers burst forth from the crowd. Among his bumorous remarks Mr. Giddings said that the gentlemen down South who were in need of heads, or brains, and who advertised for him, could have his head when he got through with it, if they would hand over the \$5,000 reward to the executors of his will.

- The Warren (Penn.) Ledger says:

"Some who knew John Brown in early life, and there is on living in this section who knew him well, and who learned his trade of him, represent him as having been always characterized When a leather dealer, at his maturity, he would refuse to sell leather until the last drop of moistore had been dried from it, lest he should sell his customers water and reap the gain. He is said to have caused a man to be arrested or re-arrested for some small offense, not easily substantiated to a jury, or who had already passed a preliminary examination without effect, although he (Brown) had sustained no personal injury, but simply because he thought the crime should be punished; and his benevolence induced him to supply amply the wants of the offender out of his private means, and we believe to provide for the family until the time of trial. The rogue confessed that he had never lived so well as during the time of his imprisonment. A still more curious instance is related of his eccentric character. Having gone from his house for a physician, in a case of common family urgency, he saw some persons bagging apples in another person's orchard. He made them restore their booty, and took measures to effect their arrest, so that much time was necessarily consumed before he attended to When a leather dealer, at his maturity, he would refuse to sell so that much time was necessarily consumed before he attended to the argent distresses of his family. These cases, credibly related, are manifestly pert and percel with his recent extraordinary act in Virginia. The first-mentioned of these cases is from the mouth of one who knew him well, and who regarded him at that time as an exemplary and highly Christian man.'

-A difficulty between Ben, Yancey, esq., (son of the Hon. W. L. Yancey,) and Elmore Fitzpatrick, esq., (son of the Senator,) was last week in a fair way of adjustment, by a Board of Honor, at Augusta, Ga., to which place the parties had repaired to shoot each

-Owning a "nigger" is becoming the conditions of personal security down South. A Northern pianotoner, guilty of no crime, save the traveling about in pursuit of employment, was recently tarred and featherred near Lowry's in South Carolina, by a party of indignant citizens, "who had become scandalized at his conduct." "His next route," says The Charleston Mercury, " will probably be along the line of the South Carolina Railroad. Turpentine is a natural product of that section."

-A Rochester girl, named Frances McKinney, procured the arrest of a faithless lover who had deserted her in her shame. During his courtship he told her that he had once taken a solemn oath, to please a friend, that he would never marry except upon the condition that she at length acceded to. Before the magistrate the fellow offered to marry the girl and thus put an end to the proceedings, but she hesitated and then refused the offer outright. She thought that a man who had deceived her once could not be trusted. and that she had better have nothing to do with him.

-Col. Ben. Shelby, a prominent Kentucky lawyer, is about entering the ministry of the Baptist Church. -Gen. Tom Thumb will be 22 years old in January

next. He resides in Bridgeport, Conn., where he owns a fine house on the main street, valued at over \$50,000. He drives a pony which he says will travel a

Mr. J. C. Bennett is the General Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company at the West. His office is in Cincinnsti. He employs fifteen clerks, and controls the entire Western business. One of his employees receives \$5,000 per year, and Mr. Bennett himself receives a salary of \$8,000 a year and 15 per cent in commission on his receipfs. Year before last his income was \$22,000; last year \$23,000, and the present year it will undoubtedly equal to the last year's aggregate.

-The Baltimore papers state that Phil, the negro of Mrs. Alstadt, who was compelled by Capt. Brown to assist in making the loop-holes through the walls of the engin-chouse, was arrested and conveyed to jail,

his co-religionists, proposes to contest the case, and | on the charge of sympathizing with the insurgents He has since been lying ill, and died on Tuesday, of pneumonia, though it is said his sickness was caused by

-It is estimated that Hen-Fever Burnham made \$40,000 a year while acting as State Liquor Agent for Massachusetts.

-Sam. Cowell, the celebrated English comic singer, arrived yesterday in the Asia. He is a brother of Mrs. Bateman, the authoress of the tragedy called "Gerai-

-An anecdote is told in connection with the recent departure of the Queen and Royal family from Edinburgh, on their way south. As the Sheriff of Edinburgh stood in shrieval dignity on the platform of the railway station, a lady sought audience of him. It was granted, and the lady proceeded to tell him that she had a little girl with her who was deeply in love with Prince Arthur, and that nothing on earth would satisfy her short of presenting Prince Arthur with a bouquet. The Sheriff pendered a moment, but was afraid he had not pristiction sufficient for the presentation of the bouquet; however, he would see. Accordingly he entered the oval carriage, and explained the matter to the Queen, cinting out to her the expectant young lady, who stood, a bewitching little creature, all blushes, hopes, and fears, on the platform. Her Majesty, with the ntmost promptitude, declared her willingness for the benquet seene, and said she would not for a moment "come between the two." Whereupon the Sheriff returned with the welcome tidings, and little Miss ----, stepping forward with the grace of Ferraris, presented her flowers, with a charming consciousness beaming from her child-face, which, no doubt, the youthful

Prince fully appreciated. -Mr. J. F. Cropsey, the distinguished American landscapist, has now been a resident of London for about four years. His success in England is so great that he is tempted to remain there permanently.

-George B. Burnham, the Massachusetts liquo agent, who has gained some notoriety for his liquorextending ingenuity, was once engaged in a business more foul than liquor-selling, as appears by the following letter: "GEORGE BURNAR-More'n a yeer aggo I cent yu twenty

six dollers in a letter for 3 coshin chiner chickns, and yn sed tha was perfeck pure bludds and yn lade yerself lyble to a Sate of prose hushn fer letin such dam stuf go into yar yard, or out of it was perfect pite cheese as ye procedured with a procedure of it either. I bred them orl by themselfs and never nad no uther cockrill on my place, and i no yu cheeted me like the devi, an yu no it 2. The fact lot of chicken I gut was aw i edic as snoballs, but i dient sa nothin, cause why! wat did I want tu let fokes no ide bin faled and suckt in by a Corntemitible yanky, for l i sed nothing and kept shaldy, and stuk to it that I gut em to breed wite fools out on—cause i Ment people shudent larf at me, no how! Wel, the nex lot of chickens i got was black as thunder! black, Geo. Burnham—bred out of yur Patent yaller impoted preemum stock, that yu an' the lyin noospapers ced was pure bladds. i chocked every wun on em quicker'n scatt—wen i found um, and ef yude a bin thare thin I goess you Wuddent rared not more'n ten thowsen more fools to cheet Peeple with after ide gut a holt on yure desaitful gullet. ef yude a bin thare thin i guess you Wuddent cared not more'n ten thowsen more foals to cheef Peeple with after ide gut a helt on yure desaitful gullet.

" i tell yu wot i think on you. I think if yu shud talk to sum onnest imploiment, sech as drawin a express Wargin or sorring woed, yude be Considerd a gentle mann Compaired with wat yu now be, everybeddy nose how yu ar cheeting and Gougin and bleadin the publick, an yur naim stinks wuss'n a ole Hencupe euny how, i spose tho ef yu shud talk to euny kine of onness sort of way to git a livinit ud kill yu dum quick, coz yu aint uste to it, and that wud serv yurite, yu cheeting, lyin caprinsipled nave. go shed, suc em as leugas Yu can, the wun fine ya out fer a wile, and yu can maik sum considerable more Monny out of the fiatts, yit, yu thent yude sucht me, I pose, well I own up yu did, yu gut twenty-six dollers of my monny, an i spose yn chnekled about it, same's yu did Wen yu stuk them rotten aigs onto bill turner. " don't you wish ide pade the poetige on this letter? Yule git a wus wun nex time.

B— F— L—

Pess Skrip.—P. S. i seen in the boston Times yisterday that you 'Lade six aigs on The editurs table, 8 tachs long and 4 inchis Round.' This was put in that paper i Spose sose yu cud cell aigs, yu ma pool well over thair ies But yu dont fule Me. I don't bleeve yu ever lade a sig in yur life—yu Hombugg, go tu the devi gorge Burnam:"

—Dr. Shelton Mackenzie writes to us, with refer-

-Dr. Shelton Mackenzie writes to us, with reference to Mr. Ainsworth's statement, that Dr. Maginn wrote some of the ballads in "Rockwood," that the

charge was made, not by himself, but by Mr. Kenealy, Magian's biographer, in The Dublin University Maga-zine. In the Life of Magian, by Mackenzie, prefixed to Maginn's Miscellanies, the original authority it seems, non-authority) was mentioned. Dr. Mackenzie fully believed that Mr. Ainsworth wrote every line of his own books. As to being called "the late Dr. Mackenzie," if it refer to any want of punctuality, it is notoriously an error; if not, Dr. Mackenzie hereby olemnly declares that he is alive, and worth half a dozen dead men.

-The Prairie du Chien (Wisconsin) Leader states hat two young ladies, Miss Haskell and Miss Pool, when walking in the vicinity of Fancy Creek, Richland County, were pursued by two bears, one of which struck Miss Pool with his paw, tearing her breast to he bone, and causing her death in a few hours. Miss Haskell escaped with a few scratches. The bears were killed soon after.

-A Miss Thompson in Tennessee covered \$15,000 in a suit for breach of promise against a man named Patterson. The case excited great interest, as the most eminent counsel in the State were engaged upon it. The verdict is the heaviest ever rendered in a case of the kind in Tennessee.

-A man was recently hanged in North Carolina for a murder which he was incited to commit through a superstitious belief in witchcraft, believing that the old ady he killed had the power to conjure his wife and child to death, and while in a state of intoxication he committed the deed under an erroneous notion of self-

-Morphy, blindfold, beat four of the best chessplayers in Philadelphia last week-one at the 24th, another at the 25th and a third at the 29th, and a fourth at the 33d move.

-Mr. Sennott, one of the counsel for the Harner's Ferry prisoners, and who presented some very forcible points of exception to the Jury's findings, has been notified, with others, that his personal safety would be best preserved by his leaving Charlestown at his earliest convenience. Mr. Sennott declined leaving until he had concluded his business.

-Mr. Elias P. King, iron and coal merchant, of Bostou, was injured in Worcester, on Friday, by being thrown against a tree by a refractory horse.

POLITICAL.

- The Richmond Enquirer is very summarily shoving Cassidy and Richmond into the Republican party. Will our Southern brother permit us to suggest that long purgatorial labors might be insisted on as the condition of this increase of our numbers. Accounting for the diminished Democratic vote in this State, The Enquirer mays:

"The fact is that a number of the leaders of the Soft Democracy, who have been enjoying an undue share of federal patronage from the last two Administrations, and have consequently been from the last two Administrations, and have consequently been enabled to wield an undue amount of political influence, are strongly inclined to Black Republican doctrines. Had the Cassidys and Richmends of New York displayed the same energy in bettling Black Republicanism which they have exhibited in intriguing against the majority of the Democratic party, the result of the late election might have been changed. As it is, we see no hope of winning the State from Black Republicanism until these raitors shall be ousted from our own camp.

-Peufield, Dist. No. 2, in Monroe County of our State, cast 143 votes for the Republican to 12 for the Democratic ticket, from top to bottom, save that for Sessions Justice-one Republican voted for the Democratic candidate. Such regular voting is quite un-

-The Democratic State Convention of Illinois which will appoint delegates to Charleston, will be held at Springfield on the 4th of January, 1860. It will consist of 411 delegates, the basis of apportionment being one delegate for every 300 Democratic votes polled at the

-Judge Tapley, who was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention from Missouri, and who supported Mr. Buchanan for the nomination, has written a letter in which he says that Judge Douglas is likely to get the Charleston nomination, and the South will be in duty bound to support him, but he says that if the Convention refuses to pass a resolution declaring it the duty of Congress to protect Slavery in the Terri-

tories, the Southern members should retire in a body from the Convention, and thus break up the entire machine.

- The Georgia Legislature has decided not to go into an election of U. S. Senator at this admion, deferring action until its second assembling next year. There is ome doubt about the reflection of Mr. Iverson, whose

term expires with this Congress. -Political amenities in Iowa, of the character contained in the following extract from The Burlington Hankeye, frequently enlivened the late election in that

vigorous young State: That Rev. blackguard, Clay Dean, purchased a cowhide Satnrday evening, and tried to make his Democratic friends believe he was bunting for se. He need not wear out shoc-leather in hunting for the editor of this paper. He can always be found at hunting for the editor of this paper. He can always be found at the office during usual business hours, and for the most part until late at hight. Dean's grievance, we suppose, was the notice of Dr. Ead's retirement from The Fort Modison Plaindealer, in which we said that Eads was the most abandoned, God-foreaken villain in the State of lows, not exception in favor of Dean, we take it back. Fifthy and diagnating in his person, vain, deprayed, and vicious in mind—at once a builty and a coward, having accordingly and rejeicing in his own shane, the school for scandal and vice cannot produce his equal; our jalls and pentientiaries will be searched in vain to find his peer. We are at the office from 3 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night."

A United States Separator is to be chosen by the

-A United States Senator is to be chosen by the Legislature of Alabama, which convened yesterday. It is thought that Gov. Pitzpatrick will be reelected. His present term expires in 1861.

-Southern Legislatures are everywhere called on by the "Plantation Press" to make stringent laws against Northern peddlers and traveling agents of every description.

QUEENS COUNTY.

QUEENS COUNTY.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

Sir: In your paper of this morning (the 9th) your ask, "What is the matter with Queens!" referring to the small Republican vote. The matter is clear enough. The men who "manage" the party here are so fond of "union" that they have but to understand that they can get some comfortable local office, and they will unite with anybody. They are not so narrow-minded as to regard any sympathy in feeling or principle on the part of the candidate, but the only thing necessary is that they can use his money, or his friends will put them in office. The consequence is that we see men nominated in Republicans Conventions who talk of "Hack Republicans" and "Abolitionists," or who beast of not being Republicans, and others who are mere ventions who talk of "Black Republicans" and "Abolitionists," or who boast of not being Republicans, and others who are mere "sedilers of fortune." who have not had the confidence of any of the verious parties they have acted with. The Tammany party of New-York has not been more debauched and prostituted than the Republican party of Queens. Even at yesterday's election part of the polls were not supplied with Republican tickets, owing to the fact that some of their own candidates could do better by suppressing them. It is natural that the more decent part should be disjusted, and keep from the polls, though it was their dury to have gone and voted for the most excellent State ticket. May we profit by this lesson, and be ready for next year.

A. G. C.

PROGRESS IN DELAWARE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. MILFORD, DEL., Nov. 9, 1859.

Railroads are having their effect upon this commu-nity in opening up the country, and in diffusing intelligence among our people. Since the opening of the first division of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad to this place, a month or two ago, several Permsyl vania farmers have visited the town and neighborho with a view to settling, and two have actually purchased farn.s, and are preparing to occupy them, side another settled sometime previous. All of these are intelligent, w de-awake men; one of them, we are told, is about erecting an ample Pennsylvania barn to

told, is about erecting an ample Pennsylvania barn to accommodate his cattle and stock during Winter, as well as to house his crops. This will be a good and needed example to our farmers, whose barns now are little more than slight carriage-houses, with stabling for horses, and some little extra room for storage.

The railroad also furnishes facilities for lecturers visiting us. Gen. Riley of Rochester, has given us three of his earnest, impassioned, stirring appeals on Temperance lately. I need not attempt to describe them for the columns of a paper in bis own State. I will only say that as appeals to the consciences of the runsellers, and those who for political reasons, or from any cause, uphold them—both of which classes were represented among his admirers—they surpassed anything I have ever heard from a temperance lecturer. He inspired us all with hope in God that yet something could be done in Delaware for prohibition.

The Rev. R. G. Wilder, returned missionary of the A. B. C. F. M., in India, has also been lecturing on India, and has displayed in his lectures a most thorough intimacy with, and control over, a wast mass of facts in the past history and present state of the twelve or thirteen different nationalities, and several races of that country, and in regard to the self-aggran dizing, grasping, mercen-ry, and in many respects, tyrannical and iniquitous policy of the East India

races of that country, and in regard to the self-aggran dizing, grasping, mercenery, and in many respects, tyrannical and iniquitous policy of the East India Company in that country. Mr. Wilder appears to be a man in ordinary good health, with a good sonorous voice, well qualified by zeal, ability and scholarship for his work, and expressing himself as desirous of returning, so that one cannot but wonder what he should be doing in this country, visiting comparatively out-of-the-way places like Milford, while missionary organizations are continually crying for more laborers, the American Board among the rest.

We have had no snow in this section this Fall, and

We have had no snow in this section this Fall, and the weather is now extremely mild.

BALTIMORE ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: Having voted at several elections in Baltimore, I can live my observations and opinion in regard to that city, as best I have been able to find out. Let me say in the outset I am a decided Anti-Slavery man, opposed to sham Democracy, and though an adopted citizen, rather in favor of some measures of the American party, and would sooner vote for them than for Democracy, so called. I know a great many of the leading men of the American party in Baltimore; some of them are personal friends, and some of them I have voted for who are in office now. But all this does not blind my judgment to call white black, or black white.

In the Ward where I voted at the time of the Presidential election in 1856, it would have been imposs for a foreigner to vote, for the Plug Uglies had the polls in their force, and not until they had the sign, all right," they opened the way to the polls, and the "all right," they opened the way to the polls, and the voter had to pass through a line of men, who fenced him in on both sides. If I had not been Yankee exough for them, I could not have voted my "Fremont" ticket. I know many excellent men, honorable men, in spite of Democracy, who were most shamefully abused, multreated, and driven from the polls.

My brother-in-law, for instance, a Democrat, when he wanted to vote, was first driven from the polls by the reveiles where the way to see that all went

maltreated, and driven from the polls.

My brother-in-law, for instance, a Democrat, when he wanted to vote, was first driven from the polls by the rowdies, who were there to see that all went "right." Reaching his horse to drive home, he was met by another gang, who held a revolver to his breast, damned him, knocked him down, bruised up his face so that he could only congratulate himself his eye was not knocked out, carried to him to the poll, put a Fillmore ticket in his hand, held his arm stift, and his vote was received by the men at the ballot-box.

Mr. Editor, this is only one case of many. Some Americans were really corry, and felt ashamed. Others—men who stand in high places, both in church and in state—thought it was rather rich, how the "Dutchmen" had been driven from the polls and prevented from voting. But when the returns came from New-York, how they were surprised that the "Woolly Head," Fremont, carried such large majorities!

There is a large number of Republicans in the City of Baltimore, and I trust that, before long, they will come out nobly for the cause of order and Freedom.

REPUBLICAN.

THE TURF.

TROTTING .- Monday, Nov. 14, 1859 .- Match \$200; mile heats, to road wagons:

he Lady won it in fine style in two straight heats.
USION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Nov. 11, 1859.—

There was a large smount of money bet on this race;

Course, and it proved to be one of the most interesting and close-contested races of the season. The Lady